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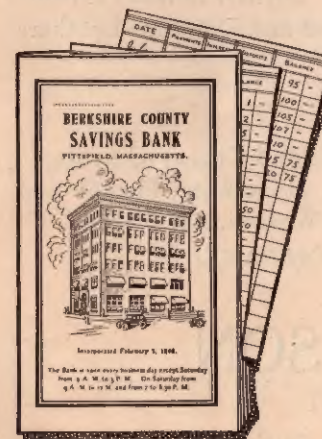
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FOUNDED 1893

Published Monthly by the Students of Pittsfield High School, Pittsfield, Massachusetts

VOL. XIV

JANUARY, 1929

No. 4

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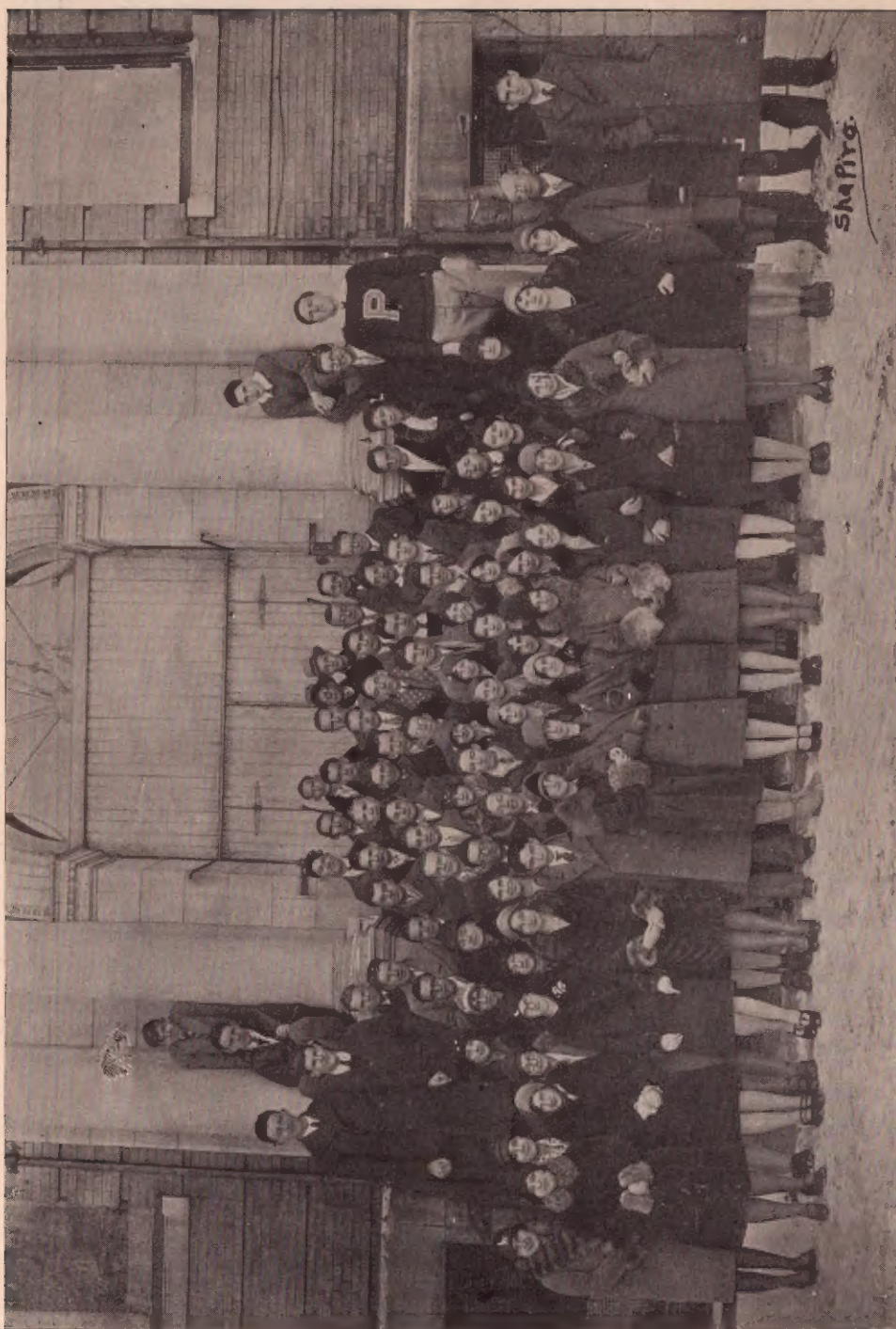


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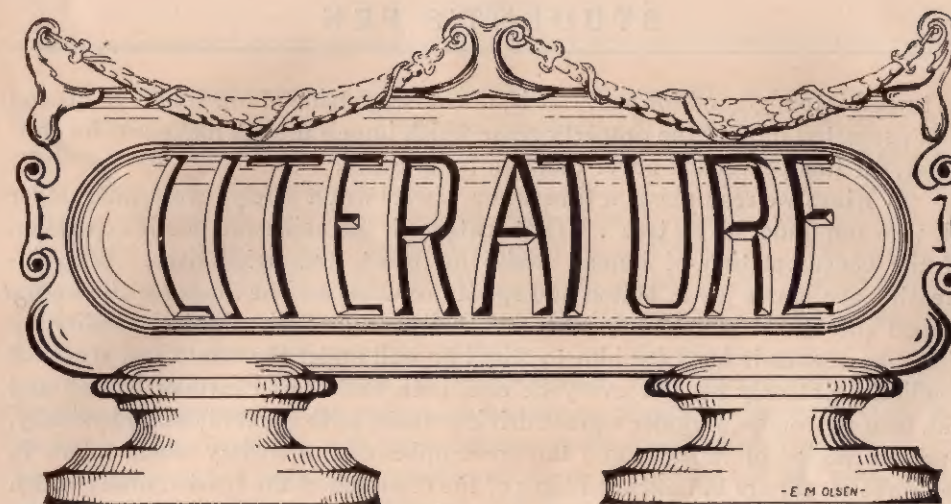






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ESTHER  
TRUMAN

SENIOR CLASS, PITTSFIELD HIGH SCHOOL  
JANUARY, 1929



### Peace as an Ideal

**P**EACE! that empty vision has been flaunted before the eyes of humanity for thousands of years by priests and prophets, by statesmen, leaders, and rulers. What is there in this word that has charmed thousands to go forth to fight? Why is it that nations have ever been ready to break peace in order to obtain it? To understand man's desire for peace, we must determine the basic causes for that longing.

In his sane moments man is always peaceful. Peace to him means living at home with wife and children, communing with those who are near and dear to him. Peace then is synonymous with happiness. In war he can see but the breaking up of his family, his own death, or perhaps the death of a son or brother. Consequently, the desire for bodily safety impels him to avoid war; but should a situation arise in which the body of the people, that is, the nation, should feel that its safety is threatened by an outside enemy, war would inevitably follow. We see then how the instinct of self-preservation leads man to risk his life. In the modern world we have many names for this desire for self-preservation; we may call it love of liberty, or patriotism. It is, however, under all names the same thing—the wish to live.

The property sense, so well illustrated by a contemporary novelist in "The Forsyte Saga", is another reason for the desire for peace. Mankind's acquisitive and retentive instincts compel him to risk his wealth itself and his very life in defense of his belongings. The guarantee of the government to free enjoyment and to protection of the citizen's wealth is essential in every state. Indeed, no state can exist unless it furnishes such a guarantee. An occurrence in our own history illustrates this point. Some states refused to ratify the constitution because it contained no assurance of the safety of private possessions. As a result, one of the earliest amendments provided that "No person shall be deprived of . . . property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." Should in any case man's enjoyment of the products of his labor be threatened, he will use force to protect what he deems his rights. So again we see how a cause of the desire for peace can



be turned into a ground for war. It is, of course, outside of our sphere to discuss that perverted form of the property sense which impels men to make war for conquest, for this perversion never tends to bring peace.

In Kings we read about a time when "Israel dwelt safely, every man under his vine and under his fig tree". That sentence is the noble and poetic expression of the consummation of human desire for quiet, unhurried lives. With increasing age man's joy in action and speed decreases and he longs for the undisturbed enjoyment of his abundance. The lowering of his physical vitality by time also makes it hard for him to stand up well under the stress and strain of conflict. Not only he, but everyone else, both soldier and civilian, young and old, man or woman, is under a great driving strain, both mentally and physically, during a period of warfare, and the great upheavals of society which follow in the wake of war are but outward signs of the cessation of the tension under which society worked, and of the consequent reaction. Peace, we see, is therefore, the only state of being in which there is a possibility of a realization of happiness and in consequence, man's longing is for peace.

Self-preservation, the property sense, and the desire for happiness are the three basic motives for the wish for peace. They are natural and almost instinctive motives. There are, of course, other causes which lead men to dream and to pray for peace, but none of them is so common, none so inherent in our moral and mental composition, and none as practical as those we have enumerated.

Because peace is an ideal, it is likely to be interrupted by war, which is an actuality, but peace has this one advantage over all other ideals, in that it is an ideal sought on account of the highly practical motives which we have mentioned. And because these motives have always been found to exist where man has existed, peace is today the oldest ideal of humanity.

Peace is as yet an empty vision, but it is a vision which can be realized. It can become an actuality. Tonight, we of the graduating class have chosen to dwell upon the various agencies for peace. We shall discuss the different instruments for peace such as the League of Nations and the World Court; we shall examine that supreme individual effort, The Kellogg Pact; the economic phase of peace shall not be neglected. Neither shall we forget the greatest instrument for peace—the individual man and woman.

We have chosen "Peace" as the subject of our essays because of the increasing agitation for some means of solving international difficulties without war, believing that

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,  
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error  
There were no need of arsenals or forts."

*Samuel Duker, 1st Honor*

### Previous Efforts of the United States Toward Peace

**J**ULY 4, 1776 saw the birth of a new member to the family of nations. With the signing and adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the thirteen original colonies became sovereign states and five years later united under the Articles of Confederation.

With that independence, however, came many problems of domestic government and foreign relations. They had to decide the part they wished to play in the world, and upon them was laid the obligation of convincing sister nations of their strength and determination to play that part to a successful end. Bordered, as they were, on the north by British territory, and by Spanish possessions on the south and west, they could not hold themselves aloof from all other nations to pursue their own paths in carrying out their own ideals. They wanted peaceful trade and intercourse with their neighbors, and with all the nations of the globe they wished to maintain peaceful relations.

These ideals, starting with our independence, have always been our ideals. In the very beginning of our national existence, we decided to show no favoritism, to have equal friendship with all countries, to let trade take its natural course, and to keep out of European troubles so as to devote all our attention to the great task of developing a continent. It must be confessed that many years elapsed before we could convince the world that these were our ideals, and make the other nations respect these ideals.

It was not until the Constitution united the states into a compact federation that the United States of America really came into being. Under the Articles of Confederation jealousies and bickerings between the states threatened the union, at no time very strong. The Constitution was the means that welded them into an indissoluble union over which the federal government was supreme.

Under this new union the first president was George Washington, and during his second administration our desire to be impartial and neutral was put to a severe test. In 1793 France and Great Britain went to war for the sixth time in 100 years. Both French and English statesmen thought America would align itself with France, because France and the United States had fought together in the Revolutionary War and had signed treaties of commerce and alliance, while with Great Britain we had had many disputes. Washington was the master of the situation, and on April 22, 1793 issued his famous "Neutrality Proclamation" in which he explained the benefits that would accrue to America if she maintained a strict neutrality. Epithets and accusations of a scurrilous character were heaped upon Washington; but in the end, saner opinions prevailed, and Congress in 1794 passed a Neutrality Act which made international law a part of the law of the United States.

Later a new danger came from Great Britain. The British fleet made it dangerous for the French to carry on ocean trade in their own vessels. This was very important, because then the West Indian islands furnished France with great quantities of sugar and coffee, while France supplied the islands with food without which the island people could not have lived. American merchants stepped in, hoping to carry this trade safely in their neutral ships. The British government wished to prevent this trade and seized 150 of our ships. We maintained that the trade was legal and demanded that our ships be released and threatened to seize all moneys in America due British creditors to offset British seizures of our vessels. This would have meant war, but the disaster was averted by the quick action of Washington who appointed John Jay special envoy to negotiate with England. In November, 1794, Jay's Treaty was ready for rati-



fication. It provided for the first instance of international arbitration in the modern sense.

World peace was of short duration. Soon European countries were again waging wars. The chief object of the United States was to maintain a policy of commercial non-intercourse with warring nations in order to compel them to treat us with respect. Congress in 1808 passed the Embargo Act closing our ports to all foreign commerce, but this Act was repealed as our exports fell off forty millions of dollars in a single year, and put our sailors and planters out of work. The next year Congress passed the Non-Intercourse Act which forbade our people to trade with Great Britain and France, but gave them liberty to trade with other foreign countries.

After a time our people became indignant about Great Britain stopping American vessels and taking off men of British birth, claiming them to be subjects of the crown of England regardless of their American naturalization. In 1812 we entered into war with Great Britain in order to secure our rights on the ocean. All during the two years of war, the question of peace was discussed. At length in the summer of 1814, commissioners from the United States and Great Britain met at Ghent, Belgium. After a long discussion, a treaty was signed which put things the way they were before the war. John Quincy Adams, then our minister to Great Britain, made a number of agreements on special points which cleared up many misunderstandings. Two of the most important of these were that the boundary between Canada and the United States should be, where it is today, on the 49th parallel, and that neither nation should maintain armed vessels on the Great Lakes. For more than 100 years, there have been no naval or military fortifications maintained by either country along the boundary. Thus more was obtained by peaceful negotiation than by war.

Shortly after the war of 1812, danger of foreign complication arose again. After the defeat of Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo, the sovereigns of Europe formed a compact known as the "Holy Alliance" for the purpose of suppressing any attempts to establish Republican governments in Europe. In 1823 the report reached the United States that the "Holy Alliance" was preparing to help Spain conquer her colonies in South America which had declared themselves independent of the Spanish monarch. About the same time Russia undertook to extend her possessions on the northwest coast of America so as to endanger our hold on Oregon. This meant that we would have powerful monarchical neighbors. It was plain that we could not ignore all the rest of the world, because what happened outside our boundaries had a direct result on our own development. Our views were expressed in President Monroe's annual message of 1823. They have come to be known as the Monroe Doctrine. It was a method of drawing the United States out of the network of European politics. Europe listened to our wishes, because we were growing steadily stronger. The Monroe Doctrine has been an outstanding feature of the United States history, because it was the first instrument made for the purpose of creating peace between the United States and all nations of the world.

Thus, in our century and a half existence two important documents have warded from us many times the threat of war. The "Neutrality Proclamation"

of our first president has restrained us from interfering in any manner with the affairs of other nations, and we have avoided many of the pitfalls that beset the path of any nation. By following his advice we have lived in peace and concord with the world, while we have seen our sister countries rent with discord and carnage. The "Monroe Doctrine" has been the greatest omen of peace to the western hemisphere, a peace which we hope may never again be threatened.

*Bernice Brock, Com'l*

### The League of Nations

FROM 1914 to 1918 occurred one of the greatest disasters in the history of mankind, the World War. It became evident that one of the main causes of the war was the lack of any international organization to handle the complicated world problems which the steamship, the railroad, the aeroplane, the telegraph, the telephone, and the radio had made inevitable. Realizing that another such war would bring about the destruction of our civilization, statesmen in the different countries began to lay plans for an organization by which war might be prevented. Premier Asquith of Great Britain made one of the first utterances in favor of such a scheme. In the United States there were strong advocates of an organization to avoid war and of an international court to settle disputes. Woodrow Wilson, then the president of the United States, brought the matter before the statesmen of the world in one of his famous "fourteen points", in which he appealed for a league which would settle international disputes by peaceful methods. The League of Nations was the outgrowth of these efforts, and the League of Nations Covenant or Constitution was made a part of the Treaty of Versailles.

The original members of the League were the twenty-nine allied states which ratified the Treaty of Versailles, and thirteen invited neutrals. The United States was invited to become a permanent member of the Council, but declined the invitation. The Covenant provides for an organization of all self-governing states, dominions, or colonies which have received a two-third vote of the Assembly upon application for admittance. The organization consists of three parts: a Council, an Assembly, and a permanent Secretariat.

The Council of the League is composed of ten nations, four of which are permanent members, and six of which are elected by the Assembly. The Council meets at least annually and may deal with any matter affecting the peace of the world.

The Assembly is composed of all States, members of the League, and meets once a year at the seat of the League. Each state may send three official representatives but has only one vote. All states are therefore on an equal footing and have equal rights. Thus, little Panama has the same power in the Assembly as Great Britain has.

The Secretariat of the League is established at the headquarters of the League in the city of Geneva. It consists of the secretary general and the necessary staff of secretaries and advisers. The Secretariat prepares schedules of the work for the meetings of the Assembly and of the Council, and conducts the official correspondence of the League.



Now as to the two main functions of the League—the prevention of war, and the promotion of peace:

When Finland gained her independence in 1918, the inhabitants of the Aaland Islands, largely of Swedish origin, asked to be transferred to Swedish sovereignty. Since the islands controlled the Gulf of Finland, naturally Finland refused the request. England acted under the right of any member of the League to bring up any question which would affect peace, and placed the matter before the Council. This body promptly took action and sent to the islands a special commission of international jurists who reported against Finland's contention. The Council then recommended that the islands should remain under Finnish sovereignty, but enjoy a large measure of home rule. This decision was accepted by both Sweden and Finland.

Other disputes settled by the Council include the Upper Silesia affair; the compelling of Yugoslavia to respect the Albanian boundary; the settlement of the Corfu difficulty between Italy and Greece; and the latest, the reparations growing out of the Greek and Bulgarian trouble. Greece, claiming a Greek officer was shot by a Bulgarian outpost, invaded Bulgarian territory and bombarded a town. Bulgaria appealed to the Council. The Council ordered back troops of both nations. They obeyed. A commission was sent by the Council to investigate. It found Greece responsible and she was made to pay appropriate damages.

Has the League been effective in its fight for peace? Members of the League are satisfied. States that have been judged by the League know so. The League of Nations has become one of the great spokes of the wheels of peace. Her power is increasing and her iron hand of justice far reaching. The League is lacking in one respect, it has not the support of the United States. But whether or not we have made a mistake in refusing a permanent seat in so great a body, the United States should never forget that the League of Nations is her idea and that it may yet prove her greatest contribution to the cause of humanity.

Warren Cooke

### The World Court for World Peace

THE World Court idea that I am to discuss is nothing new, nothing that our generation was the first to think of. The conception has been in the hearts of the thinkers of all the ages. The ancient Greek philosophers considered it in their dissertations and realized that it was ahead of their era. The idea lay dormant during the strife and upsets of the Middle Ages until, in 1305, a Frenchman, Emeric Cruce, suggested it, and in 1623 another Frenchman discussed it in the *Nouveau Cynee*. Now the progress of man has brought us to the point where we may consider it in a practical light.

There had not been many arbitration successes before the time when the present World Court was created. This was due to the simple reason that there have not been many serious or practical attempts to establish an international tribunal of justice. The most prominent of these attempts, however, was the Permanent Court of Arbitration set up by the Hague Conference in 1899. Ever since its organization in 1900, this panel has proved a useful example for all other bodies of arbitration formed afterwards. In 1907, when the five Central-American republics met at Washington, they decided to establish the Central-American

Court of Justice, which really did function with considerable success during the ten years of its existence. However, the work of this Court must be regarded as an experiment in Federalism, as the efforts of the republics were directed towards a merging into a single state.

The outbreak of the World War in 1914 brought home more strongly the need of an international court with greater power of decision than had the former Hague Court. Therefore, at the close of the war, a few days after the Treaty of Versailles had been signed, the council of the League of Nations invited delegates to discuss the constitution of a new World Court. This committee drew up plans for a court similar to the old Hague tribunal, but with many marked changes. The judges were selected from a group of impartial jurists nominated by the various members of the League. They were given a wider scope of jurisdiction and a greater power of decision than the judges of the former court.

Consider, for a moment, the service that the Court has already rendered. Even in the short space of a few years, it has proven itself more than useful in the settlement of international disputes; it has, in fact, passed judgment on cases that have threatened to develop complications of world-wide seriousness. It has settled arguments that might have resolved themselves into wars more destructive even than the World War. A recent case was that between Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria concerning an attack on a Jugo-Slav military attache a few years ago. The publics of both nations were much incensed over the affair, but some far-sighted diplomats proposed that the amount of indemnity should be determined by the World Court. In spite of their hard feelings both nations agreed to this as the best possible solution and the case was settled peaceably and permanently.

This court, however, cannot accomplish much in the way of bringing about peace in the full sense of the word unless we have the complete cooperation of all the nations. Its achievements will be proportional to the amount of confidence placed in it by the various peoples. As it stands now, this so called court is nothing but a jury to which cases are put, providing both parties concerned are willing. It has no authority such as a court in America has. It cannot summon. It cannot command and be obeyed. If one nation accuses another before the Court, the defendant cannot be made to face the charges. In other words, this World Court is restricted by the fact that all nations are not yet ready to say that they are willing to accept and carry out its decisions. However, we must not disparage the work of conscientious and far-sighted men who wish to make this world of ours a better place to live in. Although the World Court has its limitations, yet it is the result of honest and highminded endeavors.

Perfection must be the ideal of all human beings who wish to progress. As we look about us we see examples of this truth on every side. In the shop, men are constantly trying for greater accuracy. First it was to a tenth of an inch, then to a hundredth or even a thousandth. There is always a point ahead for men to hold as their goal, the aim of all their efforts. Every year the automobile, the steamboat, the airplane, and other products of man's inventiveness draw a step nearer perfection. Perfection is to man's work as infinity is to mathematics. It cannot be defined, yet we all aim towards it.

Thus peace is a perfection, an ideal to which we must strive. And thus the World Court is a means, and a very efficient means, of getting one step nearer to our goal of peace for all nations and for all peoples. It remains with us to see whether we are really civilized enough to make serious efforts to prevent war and



honestly to try to abolish it from the face of the earth. It rests with us to perceive and heed the well directed efforts of the World Court, which is, in spite of its faults, one more rung on the ladder of progress. If every man would consider it thus, we should be that much nearer the goal of the Bible seers:—"Peace on Earth—Good-will towards Men."

*Albert C. England, Jr., 2nd Honor*

### The Kellogg-Briand Treaty for the Renunciation of War

THE two plans thus far proposed for lasting peace have both been rejected by the United States Senate. The League of Nations met with disapproval, because there seemed to be a super-national authority vested in it. The World Court, since it was created by the League, is the object of this same criticism. Article 58 of the draft says that "the judgment of the World Court is final and without appeal". The decisions are, then, arbitrary.

Having rejected both of these proposals, it seemed to be our turn to show our desire for peaceful relations. In 1922, and again in 1923 and 1927, Senator Borah introduced, in the United States Senate, resolutions embracing the idea of outlawing war. April 6th, 1927, the French Foreign Minister, Briand, declared in an interview that his government was willing "publicly to subscribe, with the United States, to an engagement tending to outlaw war between the two nations". Nothing developed until France sent a formal note to our government, suggesting the plan, and urging that it be phrased, in part, as follows: "that they condemn recourse to war, and renounce it, respectively, as an instrument of national policy toward each other."

Our Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, in reply, said that we would desire a multi-partite pact, and, in addition, the participation of the various nations of the world in the phrasing of the document. Fear was expressed by Briand that this would conflict with the covenant of the League of Nations, and that the members of this body could not sign. Mr. Kellogg then stated that nothing in the treaty would affect standing agreements, or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine. Defensive war would at all times be permissible. After some discussion, by exchange of notes between the nations, the text of the pact was ready. On August 27th, 1928, representatives of fifteen nations signed for their respective peoples. The treaty will go into effect as soon as ratified by the parties. It is significant that Germany was one of the signatories, and that immediately afterward, when additional invitations for participation in the agreement were sent out, several replies were received.

Article I of the Peace Pact says: "The high contracting parties solemnly declare, in the name of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international difficulties, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy."

Article II states: "The high contracting parties agree that the settlement, or solution, of all disputes, of whatever nature they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought, except by pacific means."

These statements are to be taken for what they are. There are no hidden meanings. It was realized that none were necessary or admissible. Each nation was aware that peace is the only way to promote the welfare of mankind. They

wished to continue to derive the benefits of international rest. Theirs was a sincere endeavor to participate in an act which evidenced their real sentiments.

The meaning is simply this. The high contracting parties were signing a document in which was created international law. They were stating their preference for arbitration over blind aggressive war. Not only were they stating their preference, but they were entering upon an agreement to settle disputes in a peaceful way.

Secretary Kellogg, in discussing the Pact, says: "Today, probably more than at any time in recorded history, there is a longing for peace, that we may not again go through the horrors and devastation of a world war. I am sure that the people of America are willing to try this latest and greatest step, the solemn pledge of peoples and nations. I believe this treaty is approved by the unanimous sentiment in the United States and the world. Such approval means advancement in the ideals of government and civilization."

*Reuben Katz*

### The Individual as an Agent Toward Peace

IT is not my purpose to consider in this discussion those outstanding characters who by reason of their high position in the world are able to influence the thoughts and actions of large numbers of individuals. It is not my purpose to consider the statesman and diplomat, who are capable of furthering the welfare and glory of their country in a big way; nor the economist with his theories, the industrialist with his schemes of advantage; nor the militarist whose ambitions of strife and turmoil are attained only by conflict, nor the religious leaders whose ideals are purely spiritual; nor the pacifist who would yield unresistingly rather than fight. Not these. It is my purpose to consider the average individual whose attitude toward this great issue is or should be determined by careful and intelligent consideration of all its many phases as related to his own well being.

For centuries upon centuries the peoples of this earth have cried "War!", and have given their sons in battle; and those men that have shown the greatest courage, the greatest physical strength in struggle have received, and still do receive, the highest honors that nations can bestow. Those lacking in courage and strength are shunned, pitied.

One small boy, playing in a school yard football game, calls another a coward and for no greater reason they clinch and, animal-like, they tear and pull each other until exhaustion overtakes them.

How little do the instincts of man and nations differ! History is filled with tales of how great diplomats of the world cleverly devised schemes by which to provoke other nations into battle; blindly they fall to, losing sight of the cause in bloody chaos. Thousands lose their lives, thousands are injured, thousands left homeless, while their scheming leaders take possession of the prizes of the contest. The sentiment of the average individual is against such procedure, but he feels that his efforts to forward the idea of peace would be futile.

Yet, all social reforms have started with a few individuals. In the beginning a few, far seeing men and women think, agitate and act. Gradually they gather to them others who are sympathetic until at last their strength is sufficient. There has been no other way of abolishing giant social evils. Conflict never has done so satisfactorily. Individual action alone is not adequate, but it is the *only* foun-



dation of social progress. So it was with the abolition of slavery and so it must be with the abolition of war.

Everyone who desires the overthrow of war should begin with himself. What is my attitude toward war? Am I willing to renounce war and refuse to participate in it? In what ways can I arouse my friends and persuade them to similar action? These are questions for personal consideration.

Personal decision should be made now, not when the false or exaggerated propaganda of war is blinding us to the real issues. It is not a question of deciding whether our own government is in the right in a given dispute and justified in claiming redress from another nation. That is not the problem. The question is this: Is war a method by means of which a justifiable end may be achieved? If we are convinced that this method is unchristian, ineffective and tragically wasteful, let us say so now and govern our thoughts accordingly.

Having acquired the right mental attitude and convictions we will aid in developing and furthering the psychologic influence that affects all great questions and we will speed the day when peace shall be triumphant over war. Therein the average individual is far from being useless and impotent in the seething mass of millions.

We are all, instruments in the greatest government of the world. Each of us by our privileges of government may influence the passage of any bill by writing to our representative. Congressman Treadway, in a recent address here, stated that the individual did not comprehend the strength of his opinion when it came time for the representative to act upon a bill. This power we may and should use when bills such as the Kellogg Peace Pact are at stake. Not only should we carry out this action ourselves, but we should urge our friends to do the same. An ever rising and swelling tide of public opinion would result, which would be of tremendous influence.

We must educate our children in the paths of peace. We must give support to any and all organized agencies that are rightly striving to further our cause. We must respect and obey the laws of our country for they are the protectors of our liberties and securities. We must respect the rights, liberty, and property of others. We may glory in the strength of our country, but we must pray that its strength may never be used to take unfair advantage of other nations or individuals.

Then—may the humblest individual have a part in building the noble foundation of peace which, securely laid, would be the crowning achievement of the civilization of this century!

*Edith Volk*

### Does Peace Pay?

A YOUNG lieutenant stood, a sharp silhouette against the dull grey background of sandbags, watching intently the progress of the minutehand around the radiolite face of his wristwatch. With a sudden movement he put a whistle to his lips, sounded a sharp, shrill blast, and leapt to the parapet. Here he stopped to light a cigarette, apparently defying all rules of military discipline and common sense. On down the line as far as eye could reach, unshaven, mud-caked men were climbing wearily from the trenches. They carried no weapons,

and all but a few of the more wary ignored the presence of an enemy trench a meagre two hundred yards away. Not a shot was fired, for that whistle had been one of many thousands proclaiming a cessation of hostilities. On the strings of every human heart there was sounding a single chord, "Armistice, the promise of peace."

For the men at the front the war was over. In due time they returned and tried to forget. However, time does not seem to dim the thrill of warfare in the hearts of humanity as a unit. Since time immemorial poets and bards have sung and told of their military heroes. Every country has its legends and historical accounts of brave deeds done in battle. In recent years there has been a large crop of interesting stories based upon our last war. Whose heart has not quickened at the account of a young man riding the clouds alone behind a powerful motor, detached from the earth and dependent upon his own skill for safety? Whose pulse has not beat faster at the story of the heroism of the doughboy? Yet all of these stories are unfair. They may be the truth, but they are not the whole truth. Were the authors to write of war in all its horror, they would do humanity a service, but their stories would not be read.

Some time ago I visited the veterans' hospital in Northampton. An entertainment was to be given by a Pittsfield band. We took our position on the bandstand located in an open court surrounded by the buildings of the institution. The veterans entered the enclosure from the south, marching in rather uneven ranks flanked by whitecoated attendants. First came a group of able bodied men marching with springing step. I wondered at the reason for their presence. Following them came another group, bent, flat-chested, broken, their bodies racked by terrible coughs, the result of the newest addition to the devil's playthings—poison gas. Next came the wounded riding in wheelchairs or walking with crutches, some armless, some legless, all crippled. As the column reached the stand and broke ranks, I began to realize the true significance of the apparently healthy men. One of them had a hideous and seemingly permanent grin on his face, another was waving his hands in space, still another started to disrobe—he was stopped by a nurse—and the whole group was acting not unlike children of kindergarten age. The most sore afflicted of the institution were in this group with good health and sound bodies. They had lost the use of their minds. The strain of battle, the shock of exploding shells had been too great. Something had snapped. As I watched these men, some well over six feet, a well known trade motto came to my mind, "Power without control is worse than wasted."

From time to time sad faced people came and left, visiting their loved ones confined in the hospital. Among them were to be found bent, prematurely aged women, many leading shabbily dressed children. The hands of the women were marred by toil, their entire being listless, despairing, discouraged. They greeted the patients and in many cases they were not recognized and not infrequently they were ignored. I recalled Sherman's apt description of armed conflict, "War is hell". I know nothing, and care less, concerning the nature of this place called hell, but I am aware that war is the nearest approach to the popular conception of it that man will ever achieve on the face of this earth. Time, which cannot dim the mythical glories of war, plays us false by pushing into obscurity



the horrors of armed conflict. Where are the glories in those broken bodies, where are the glories in those blighted minds? Is there any glory to be found in the homes left desolate by the loss of a husband or a son? Does peace pay in human happiness? If so, war is to be condemned to oblivion for this reason alone.

But war, peace, and the economic system are inseparably enmeshed. Since religion ceased to be a cause for conflict, money or its equivalent in land and natural resources has been the basis of war. Therefore, in a discussion of the question, "Does peace pay?" it is entirely fitting and proper that we should spend a little time investigating the economics of war. First, let us consider the direct costs. The munitions and supplies for an army necessitate great expenditures. In the year 1862-63, during the Civil War, the federal government spent \$718,000,000 on her armies. This war lasted four years. The cost, to the United States, of the World War cannot be computed until the question of war debts is settled. It runs into untold billions. In man power the World War cost us 54,000; the Civil War, 700,000. If we consider the average age of the Civil War dead to be twenty-five and the average expectancy of life, fifty, this country lost 17,500,000 man-years of work. If we value their time at three dollars a day, the war cost the United States \$17,500,000,000 in loss of men alone. The indirect cost of war is too great even to be estimated. The disruption of business and commerce, the drain on natural resources, which result from the war are expensive. The social, moral, and spiritual costs are as great. You are all aware of the waves of crime, the laxness of morals which followed the last war. You are familiar with the difficult situations brought about by the return of tens of thousands of men from the armies. War costs money, war costs men, and war taxes the moral, spiritual, and social fortitude of a nation far beyond the point of safety.

Opposed to the cost of war, consider the gains. The defeated nation gains nothing. The victor nation gains a little land, perhaps indemnity to pay for the cost of the war, but the loss of men stands. The cost of war to the nations engaged is far out of proportion to any gains that one of them may make.

Non-combatant nations profit by rising prices and an open market. But even their prosperity is inherently false for it is temporary. It cannot survive the conditions brought about by the coming of peace.

The nations of the world, combatant or otherwise, gain nothing permanent by a war. It is certain individuals or groups making up the nations who profit. A company with a wartime necessity to sell is able to reap a tremendous revenue. The powder interests, the food concerns, the copper industries all paid unheard-of dividends during the World War, enriching their few backers at the expense of the taxpaying citizens of the nation. It is these few capitalists who are anxious to promote war. If the rich man should be required to turn over his wealth to the government for use during war time, as the poor man is forced to turn over his life, there would be no more war.

Compared to the cost of war the gains are negligible. War does not pay in human happiness; it does not pay economically, socially, spiritually, or morally. There is nothing else but peace.

The World War was a war to end all war, a war to make the world safe for

democracy. If peace is to be maintained, if they who sleep in Flanders' Fields are not to have died in vain, international good will and harmony must be preserved. We are not an isolated nation, we are one of a great international family. Our existence is complementary to that of the rest of the world. All of our policies, tariff, immigration, even prohibition, vitally affect our friends and neighbors beyond our borders. Anything executed in a narrow or selfish way may prove to be the spark that ignites a mighty conflagration. Peace pacts are made by nations, but peace is maintained by individuals. Upon the shoulders of the people of the United States rests the responsibility, yes the God given duty, of maintaining international friendship on a high plane.

*Wright H. Manvel*

### Peace

(Maplewood Prize Essay)

**P**EACE! What does "peace" really mean? It means a state of rest or tranquility and freedom from war or disturbance of any kind. Peace must reign over all the world if civilization and commerce are to benefit from the resources of a country. God willed that the world should be at peace. Peace on earth; good will towards men.

Ten years ago, the World War was fought. It was a war to end war and to make the world safe for democracy. In the intervening years much has been done to advance world friendship and to promote peace. Any soldier who fought and died in that last war truly died for a worthy cause. We do honor to those whose very lives were given up to this noble cause. There was no victor in the World War for they all lost in lives, and in property, but they gained that objective toward which all the world must work its way—peace.

A painting which would illustrate in an excellent way the spirit of the Armistice season is described in the following manner. In the background are smoldering embers of the wars of the past. In the foreground there lies an old man with the pallor of death spread over his face, his body disfigured and torn, a broken and bruised fragment of humanity cast aside by the ravages of war. This figure typifies the past generations, generations that knew not peace. To the right of this old, broken man lies another figure, limp and helpless, and at his side lies a broken sword, typifying the present generation in which the implement of war has been broken as the seed of hope breaks through the clod. In the center, kneeling between the past and the present, is found the figure of hope in the form of a mother caring for her babe, who in the future will rise in his strength to sheathe at last the swords of the world.

Frank B. Kellogg, the American Secretary of State, framed the Pact of Paris—a new sort of treaty—a people's treaty—which "sprang from the bleeding heart of humanity. . . . It is the expression of the hope of millions." The Kellogg Treaty is working toward the end of breaking down race jealousies, which result in war, and of placing in their stead a great national friendship and good will. In other words, the Pact of Paris "condemns recourse to war for the solution of international controversies."

Up to the present time, war was a sort of court, the only court before which one nation could "call" another when a dispute arose. The nations signing the



famous Pact of Paris renounce war as a court for the settling of their disputes, and they promise never to use war or the threat of war as a means of advancing their national policies. Sixty nations have already signed the Pact or have signified their intentions of doing so. Although the United States fathered the treaty and was one of the fifteen original signers at Paris, on August 27, 1928, it has yet to be passed by the Senate. Honorable Calvin Coolidge signified his intentions of asking the Senate to ratify this Pact in his December message.

It took bloodshed, the supreme sacrifice of many, many lives to make nations realize that war cannot possibly do any good. War is not a simple matter of settling international disputes. It is an uncertain and difficult method. Nations today are being led nearer and nearer to war because vain, stupid, stubborn statesmen, who think only of their own glory, are quarreling about matters of which people know little and care less. People don't "make" war. They merely march out and kill one another because certain stubborn and foolish persons cannot agree.

What does it mean to the mother to have her boy go to war to be shot down like a beast, to a mother who goes deep into the valley of death, sacrificing everything to bring forth a son worthy of being called an American? She cares and hopes for him with her whole soul; then—perhaps just as he reaches glorious manhood, a war breaks out and he, feeling it his duty to fight for his flag and country, leaves but never returns.

Aye, they broke a mother's heart, when they tore her lad away!

They made of him a soldier, but left her alone to pray,

Her faith has never faltered, though the days seemed like to years;

She still believes that he'll come home and kiss away her tears,

It's hope that keeps her with us, though those hopes are all in vain,

For the one she loved so dearly, will ne'er come back again.

But still at dark burns brightly, in the window, there, a light

To guide his footsteps, homeward, through the shadows of the night.

*By Walter Alderman*

Ten years ago, the Armistice was signed. Ten years since that report came through. What a joyful world it was that day with the ringing of bells, the booming of cannons, and the shrieking of whistles! But it lasted only for a day during which there was a high carnival in town and country throughout the land, celebrations which included every American town and made the country a place of gayety for twenty-four hours. Then the nation settled down to face the problem of reconstruction. That was ten years ago. Now, we do not celebrate the Armistice with shouting and noise but in a far more thoughtful spirit of gratitude and thanksgiving that peace reigns over all.

It is ten years since mankind pledged itself to keep faith with the world's war dead. Ten years since that long night of agony and heartache came to an end. Ten years! Have we kept the faith! Have we held high the torch? Have we proved worthy? From the green graves of ten million slain soldiers the question comes, Is it war or peace? Education, business, labor, statesmanship and religion answer, "It is Peace."

*Esther Truran, Com'l.*

### Graduation Exercises

January 23, 1929

General Theme—Peace

Selection . . . . .	High School Orchestra
Peace as an Ideal . . . . .	Samuel Duker
Early Efforts of The United States Toward Peace . . . . .	Bernice Brock
The League of Nations . . . . .	Warren Cooke
The World Court . . . . .	Albert England, Jr.
The Kellogg Peace Pact . . . . .	Reuben Katz
The Individual and Peace . . . . .	Edith Volk
Does Peace Pay? . . . . .	Wright Manvel
Pro Merito Awards . . . . .	Mr. Louis Smith, Chairman of School Board
Presentation of Diplomas . . . . .	The Honorable Jay Barnes, Mayor
Music . . . . .	High School Orchestra

### Class Day Program

Morning Session . . . . .	Tuesday, January 22, 1929
Chairman . . . . .	Wright Manvel
Address to the Faculty . . . . .	Samuel Duker
Address to the Athletes . . . . .	Sara Chesney
Estudiantina, Spanish Waltz . . . . .	Madeline Magnoly
Class Will . . . . .	Jay Sullivan
Statistics . . . . .	Bartlett Hendricks
Saxophone Solo . . . . .	William Schachte
Address to the Senior B's . . . . .	Oscar Peterson
Gift to the School . . . . .	Wright Manvel
Class Song . . . . .	Dorothy Lamar and Edna Morton
General Committee:—Bartlett Hendricks, Martha Hawley, Helene Barton, Wright Manvel, and Samuel Duker.	

*Statistics:*—Bartlett Hendricks, Martha Hawley, and Oscar Peterson.

*Will:*—Jay Sullivan, George Holderness, and Donald Hayn.

*Prophecy:*—Helene Barton, Dorothy Lamar, and Charles Kazmersky.

*Cap and Gown:*—Mildred Klein and Fred Whittaker.

*Pictures:*—Reuben Katz.

### Address to the Faculty

NOT until a student has but three or four weeks left of school before graduating does he feel that behind the joyfulness of commencement and its attendant excitement the stage is being prepared for a tragic parting. Then he realizes that his teachers, the friends and counsellors of three years, must be left behind. Perhaps with the rashness and ignorance of youth he does not understand how great will be the loss of their advice but he knows that he will miss their active friendship.



Teachers of Pittsfield High School, for three years we have been in daily contact with one another, and, for the most part, our meetings have proved congenial and happy. Though we have often felt that you were unduly severe with us, that you burdened us with home work, that your tests were too difficult, time will erase all our wrongs, more imagined than real; and we will remember only the happier phase of our association. It is our hope that you too will forget the almost daily troubles you have had with us and recall us at our best. We will always cherish your sympathy, your helpfulness, your kindness.

Can we ever thank you sufficiently for making many a dreary subject a thing of interest and pleasure? As a representative student, I may say that I shall never forgive Mr. Allan for cutting short his talks on Einstein's Theory of Relativity for the sake of explaining specific gravity or giving us a quizz on electricity. Till this day I cannot decide whether I should have been better off if Mr. Russell had flunked me and extended those glorious sixth periods for another twenty weeks. And then Mr. Rudman with his jokes, his wonderful explanations, and his extension of time for monthly assignments! Though I am sure that Miss Power more than once went outside of requirements in discussing literature with us, she may have the consolation of knowing that what we learned in those little talks we will remember long after mythological references and versification have been cast into oblivion. Which one of us will ever forget Mr. Goodwin's humanization of the Latin tongue, the bi-weekly tests, his good old Roman jokes, and thundering lectures? Then history! Can any one tell me why it seemed as though Mr. Strout cut down Miss Morse's Ancient History classes to a scanty five minutes? I could talk for hours about Mr. Innis' dissertations on the beauties of French idioms and the wonders of phonetics were it not for the fact that there are others waiting to talk.

Bearing these joys of school life in mind, is it any wonder that we are somewhat downcast on this, our last day of school? Though we may seem joyous, that is but a part of the class day program. It is with a feeling of heartfelt regret that we, the Class of February, 1929, take our leave of you, teachers of Pittsfield High School, our best, finest, squarest friends.

*Samuel Duker*

#### Address to Senior B's

**M**EMBERS of the Class of June, 1929: As commencement approaches, the Class of February, 1929 experiences a feeling of sadness when it realizes that farewells must soon be said and this class must leave these halls, which have seen many classes pass from this edifice of learning.

It is difficult to realize that today we stand on the dividing line between two eras in our life. One does not appreciate the fact until he is about to graduate that one of the most important phases of his life is his high school days. From the moment we enter high school a bond of friendship springs up between the students and teachers. We acquire ambitions that tend to lift us and make our life more worth while, and we experience many new pleasures.

Another semester lies before you, Senior B's. It is the shortest and most potent in its possibilities. At this moment many of you, perhaps, are looking

forward to the time when you will be standing on this platform and participating in the exercises we have just been through. You are looking forward to the time when you will have freedom and leave all this drudgery behind. But, let me tell you there is no joy whatsoever when it comes to the reality of leaving these halls. You should rather enjoy the friendships and good times in high school while you have the opportunity.

Since you cannot expect to remain here forever, it is your last chance to show what kind of class you will turn out to be. On your shoulders will rest many responsibilities and duties. Do not shirk them, nor flinch from them, but be strong, cooperate, and carry them with patience and diligence.

Before the Class of February, 1929 bids farewell to these scenes of our high school days, it is our wish to express in some concrete form the thought that our graduation does not separate us from our school, but that our class is a link in a continuous chain—a bond which will unite our hearts through time and distances.

It is my privilege, therefore, in behalf of the Class of February, 1929 to inaugurate the ceremony of the Golden Chain, to which each successive Senior Class will add a link.

To you, as representative of the Class of June, 1929, I entrust the initial link, the visible emblem of the spirit of our class and its abiding loyalty to the traditions of its school.

May you preserve those traditions faithfully; and, when six months hence you stand upon this platform and add the second link, may its shining metal typify to you the spirit and sterling character of your class.

Class of June, we bid you farewell.

*Oscar G. Peterson '29*

#### Class Prophecy

**I** AM traveling—I am on a trolley car bound for the new high school where I am to conduct the children's hour for seniors. Suddenly I recognize in a collar ad the familiar countenance of my former classmate, Eddie Brown. Bill Kelly, successful coach of the P. H. S. championship team, approaches. He points out to me a newspaper article which states that Bill Schachte, civil engineer, having completed a tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean, has joined his fiancée, Edna Morton, in Paris where she is visiting Dorothy Lind, owner of a famous dancing studio over the night club run by Esther Scaffo. In this night club Martha Hawley is doing interpretive dancing.

Entering the school building I meet Albert England, recently returned from his 19th tour of the world. He tells me that he has met Clyde Charles who was on a lecture tour accompanied by Latimer Hannum, who has succeeded in harnessing the energy generated by Clyde in his gestures. He says also that Eddie Hamell was there, sketching the principals for the Podunk Center paper, edited by the efficiency expert, Warren Cooke.

The scene changes—I see a court room where Samuel Duker is eloquently pleading in behalf of Dwight Campbell, who while training for the Olympics, hit Bartlett Hendricks, now a literary critic, with his discus. On the jury I recognize George Holderness, a Wall Street financier, and Helen Shea, prominent dietitian.



Passing from the court room my mind is arrested by a flashing electric sign which proclaims to the world that Dorothy Lamar is starring in Teddy Higgins' latest Broadway hit. Entering the theatre I encounter John Hurley, the manager, who calls the head usher, John Lester. Upon being seated I find that my neighbor is Sara Chesney, proprietor of the "Glorious Gown Shop" on Fifth Ave. She acquaints me with the fate of several more of my classmates, saying that while attending a concert by Katzski, successor to Paderewski and known in private life as Reuben Katz, she met Norbert Jacoby who recently left the hospital superintended by Doris Hosmer, where he had been recovering from injuries sustained in piloting a trans-Atlantic dirigible. His life had been saved, he had said, by the skill of the eminent surgeon, John King Sullivan.

Leaving the theatre I proceed to the home of Edith Volk, president of the nationally known Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Honest Working Girls, who is giving a dinner dance in honor of Madeline Magnoly, Dean of the North Dakota Conservatory of Music. At the dinner is Martin Carr, famous debator, who has finally convinced the American public that Alexander Bell did not invent the telephone. He is having a heated discussion with Wright Manvel, electrical engineer, whose harnessing of the tides startled the world. In an adjoining room sits Mildred Klein, well known child's physician, listening to the radio over which Charles Kazmersky, Secretary of Commerce, is delivering a talk on the unique methods of Walter Millington, Dean of the Floating University. At the end the announcer, James Shields, gives chit-chats from world affairs in which he mentions many more of my classmates: Leo Inverso, umpire of the American League, whose disputed decision caused much controversy; Catherine McNally who won a record of 96 hours, 8 minutes, 17 seconds; Lewis Newman, lately renowned champion hog caller of Hodge Podge County Fair and Cora Sargent, subtitle writer who has just signed a new contract with the Movie Talk Company. Last on the program, Hamilton MacMillan, magician, gives a talk on his new methods in magic. Tiring of the radio I pick up from a table a magazine which proves to be the *Student's Pen*. Looking it through a familiar name in the Alumni Notes arrests my attention. Donald Hayn, it states, has been given a medal for the best style pretzel which he is turning out in his up to date factory. Oscar Peterson is a draftsman with We, Us and Company and Doris Chapman is a nurse in Bellevue Hospital. The newest boy's idol is Kenneth Mercer, big game hunter in Peru.

Helene Barton  
Dorothy Lamar  
Charles Kazmersky

### Class Day Song

(Tune—Jennene)

Oh! Pittsfield High we're leaving you  
But we'll remain forever true.  
The memories that we'll carry from your halls  
Will lighten all the future that now calls;  
May coming days your guidance know  
As we our love and teachings show.  
Deep in our hearts we'll ever honor you  
Our inspiration—Pittsfield High!

Dorothy Lamar  
Edna Morton

### Statistics

Prettiest Girl	Helene Barton
Handsome Boy	Edward Brown
Most Popular Girl	Dorothy Lind
Most Popular Boy	Wright Manvel
Best Girl Dancer	Dorothy Lind
Best Boy Dancer	John Sullivan
Most Business Like Girl	Edith Volk
Most Business Like Boy	Wright Manvel
Best Natured Girl	Edna Morton
Best Natured Boy	Edward Hamell
Cutest Girl	Edna Morton
Cutest Boy	Martin Carr
Cleverest Girl	Martha Hawley
Cleverest Boy	Samuel Duker
Best All Around Girl	Dorothy Lind
Best All Around Boy	Latimer Hannum
Model Girl Student	Edith Volk
Model Boy Student	Samuel Duker
Noisiest Girl	Mildred Klein
Noisiest Boy	Edward Hamell
Class Baby	Albert England
Class Actor	Wilfred Higgins
Class Actress	Dorothy Lamar
Class Bluff	Edward Brown
Class Orator	Samuel Duker
Class Poet	Dorothy Lamar
Class Sheik	Edward Brown
Class Athlete	William Kelly
Class Vamp	Dorothy Lind
Favorite Teacher (man)	Mr. Allan
Favorite Teacher (woman)	Miss Power
Most Unpopular Subject	U. S. History
Most Popular Subject	English
Favorite Saying	"Unprepared"
Favorite Movie Actor	John Gilbert
Favorite Movie Actress	Greta Garbo





Shapiro

## MR. CHARLES ALLAN

*We shall long remember our adviser both for his tireless, unselfish, and kindly guidance to our class and for his inspiring friendship to us as individuals.*

## Who's Who

### Central

## E. HELENE BARTON, "Beanie"

Pomeroy Jr. High School, Etiquette Club, Vice President '26, *Student's Pen* Club, Alumni Editor '28, Home Room President '27, Home Room Secretary '28, Class Treasurer '27-'29, Junior Prom Committee, Business Committee Play, Ring Committee, Class Day Committee, Prophecy Chairman, Prettiest girl. Ambition: To write.

## EDWARD LEWIS BROWN, "Eddie"

Pomeroy Jr. High School, Basketball '27-'28, Baseball '26-'27, Banquet Speaker, Class Day Committee, Prom Committee, Handsomest Boy, Class Shiek, Class Bluff. Ambition: To get out of paying his class tax—and to be a bachelor.

DWIGHT P. CAMPBELL, "Sonny"  
Mercer Jr. High School, Debating Club 3 years, Program Committee, Varsity Club, Track '28, Junior Prom Committee. Ambition: To be a writer.

MARTIN JAMES CARR, "Marty"  
Pomeroy Jr. High School, *Student's Pen* Club, Joke Editor, Junior Prom Committee, Cutest Boy. Ambition: To see the day when Mrs. Bennett admits defeat in an argument.

CLYDE CHARLES, "Rudolph"  
Crane Junior High School, Debating Club 3 years, Secretary 2 years, Banquet Speaker, Pro Merito. Ambition: To boil in oil the people responsible for the terrible jazzy radio programs.

SARA CHESNEY  
Tucker Junior High School, Glee Club, Dramatic Club, Play Committee, Toast to Athletes. Ambition: Not room enough to print them.

WARREN B. COOKE, "Cookie"  
Crane Junior High School, Drawing, Publicity Play Committee, Senior Play (Sold 35 tickets to play), Pro Merito, Graduation Speaker. Ambition: To own a new Ford.

ALBERT CHARLES ENGLAND, JR., "Al"  
Pomeroy Junior High School, Debating Club, *Student's Pen* Advertising Department Head, Manager of Track '28, Decorating Committee, Class Play, Pro Merito, 2nd Honor Pupil, Speaker at Graduation, Class Baby. Ambition: None, except to meet "her".

SAMUEL DUKER  
Tucker Junior High School, Vice President Junior Year, President Student's Council, Pro Merito, 1st Honor Pupil, Senior Play, Class Day Speaker, Graduation Speaker, Debating Club, *Student's Pen*, Prom Committee, Ring Committee, Class Orator, Cleverest Boy, Model Boy Student. Ambition: To sleep 14 hours a day, every day.

EDWARD A. HAMELL, "Ed"  
Mercer Junior High School, Study Period Club, Noisiest Boy, Best Natured Boy. Ambition: To manufacture self sharpening razor blades for the Indians.

GEORGE LATIMER HANNUM, "Deac"  
Mercer Junior High School, Public Speaking, Debating, Etiquette, and Glee Clubs, Student's Council, Track '28, Prom Committee, Play Publicity Manager, Best All-around Boy. Ambition: To get the best of Mrs. Bennett in an argument.

MARTHA EUNICE HAWLEY, "Pat"  
Plunkett Junior High School, *Student's Pen* 3 years, Editor of Short Stories '28-'29, Junior Prom Decorating Committee, Decorating Committee for June '28 Class, Senior Play, Publicity and Program Committee for Play, General Class Day Committee, Statistics Committee, Cleverest Girl, Baseball '27. Ambition: To grow pink speckled bugs with green eyes.

DONALD EDWARD HAYN, "Spike"  
Pomeroy Junior High School, *Student's Pen*, Junior Prom Committee, Advertising Committee for Senior Play, Will Committee. Ambition: To be champion pretzel twister of the world.

GEORGE BARTLETT HENDRICKS  
"Bart"  
Pomeroy Junior High School, *Student's Pen* Club, Debating Club, Vice President, Chairman of Program Committee, Varsity Club, Track '27-'28, Football '28, Prom Committee, Play Committee, Class Day Committee, Class Day Speaker. Won Inter-Class 100-yd. and 220-yd. 2 years, 440-yd. 1 year. Ambition: To see the country rid of the pestilence known as Latin.

ANDREW W. HIGGINS, "Ted"  
Mercer Junior High School, Radio Club, C. M. T. C. Club, Class Play, Class Actor. Ambition: To make up plenty of sleep in his future classes.

GEORGE HOLDERNESS  
Mercer Junior High School, Varsity, Glee, Etiquette, Debating Clubs, President Junior Class, Secretary Senior Class, Student's Council, Football 1928, General Chairman of Prom, Stage Manager for Play, Class Will Committee, Class Day Committee. Ambition: To visit Germany with Norbert Jacoby.

DORIS REYNOLDS HOSMER, "Dot"  
Dramatic, Etiquette, Handwork, *Student's Pen* Clubs, Refreshment Committee for Junior Prom, Publicity Committee for Senior Play, Senior Play. Ambition: To be a second Florence Nightingale.

JACK LEO INVERSO  
Joseph Tucker Junior High School, C. M. T. C. Club. Ambition: To build a bridge across the Atlantic.

NORBERT HENRY JACOBY, "Jake"  
Pomeroy Junior High School, Etiquette Club, Secretary, Senior Play, Junior Prom Committee, Play Committee, Stage, Picture Committee. Ambition: To get to Germany with George Holderness.

REUBEN KATZ, "Katzie"  
Pomeroy and Plunkett Junior High Schools, Math Club, Usher at Play, Business Committee for Play, Chairman of Central Play Committee, Speaker at Graduation, Pro Merito. Ambition: To become one of the Longfellows so as to get a good sized bed.

CHARLES V. KAZMERSKY, "Charlie"  
Mercer Junior High School, Glee, Debating Etiquette Clubs, Advertisement and Publicity Committee of Prom, Play Committee, Class Prophecy. Ambition: To go to Paris and Germany and let George Holderness accompany him on the way back to Paris in order to please Miss Kennedy.

F. MILDRED KLEIN, "Freddie"  
Mercer Junior High School, Etiquette, First Aid Clubs, *Student's Pen* (advertising 2½ years), Basketball Team, Numerals, Cap and Gown Committee, Traffic Officer '28-'29, Senior Play, Noisiest Girl. Ambition: To be an "old maid doctor".

DOROTHY LELIA LAMAR, "Dot"  
Plunkett Junior High School, *Student's Pen* Club, Short Story Editor, Poetry Editor, Senior Play, Chairman Play Committee, Chairman Make-up Committee, Properties Committee, Prom Committee, Traffic Officer '28, Class Actress, Class Poet, Class Song. Ambition: Dramatics and Writing.







Teachers of the Pittsfield High School—no matter to what heights in fame we may rise, you, and you alone, are responsible for everything.

In bidding farewell, we, as a class, sincerely thank you for your efforts in its behalf.

*Esther Truran*

### Class Prophecy

ALL was still. The only noise that could be heard was the muffled fall of the sparks in the spacious fireplace. Two over-stuffed chairs were placed in front of the fire and at first glance they seemed empty. Then there was a slight movement in one of them. As if at a signal two figures emerged from the depths and one saw that the occupants were two Robots. One said to the other, "Isn't it queer reading about the people who used to inhabit this place. Can you imagine anyone made of flesh and blood and having to die after a certain period? Now take us for example, we are made of iron and all we need is a rubbing of oil once in a while and we live forever."

"What is it that you are reading?" queried the other.

"It is that old diary of that human, Colonel Sam Lipsheez, founder of the famous Springside Park Regiment, that we found while we were poking around the ruins left after Mount Greylock erupted so disastrously, in 1965. Do you want me to read it to you? He kept an account of all his old classmates from school in it. It really is very amusing to learn of their antics in trying to get ahead in the world and look where they are now, six feet under the lava."

"Let's hear," the other answered.

"Well, here goes".

"In 1938, Professor Gollan Root, M.D., R.F.D., C.O.D., F.O.B., discovered that there were people on Mars and had established communication with them. Gerald Senger had invented a solar ray which, when placed in an aeroplane especially designed by the well-known architect, Maurice Freedman, would enable the plane to go through that space surrounding the moon where there is no gravitation. The plane had started on the hazardous journey to Mars and was piloted by the famous non-stop, round-the-world flyer, John Bugnacki, and Joseph Aurswald was sponsor of the flight. The professor's illustrious brother, commonly known as Renny, was a passenger who was making the trip for the purpose of establishing a trading post to introduce Sarah Chadsey's famous waffles, guaranteed safe food for all athletes. As the plane entered this dangerous space near the moon, a stowaway, proving to be Bernice Sherman, emerged from her hiding place, and upon entering the engine room, noticing a strange looking contraption, let her curiosity get the better of her and she began to tamper with it. Immediately the precious solar ray escaped and the plane dropped toward the moon with ever increasing velocity. John frantically struggled with the mechanism of the plane and finally brought it under control. In spite of all his efforts they continued toward the moon and entered a large crater. Here they encountered darkness for what seemed an eternity. Suddenly they entered a strange and new world. The pilot grasped the controls tightly and after a strenuous effort, brought the plane to a standstill. Everyone dashed to the deck and gazed upon the

phenomenon. A soft glow, similar to our dusk, pervaded this new world. Confronting them was an immense plain covered with Alice blue grass dotted here and there with shrubbery of a purplish hue. Suddenly a small dot appeared on the horizon. One instant it rested on the ground and the next it bounced twenty-five feet in the air. As it came nearer it took the shape of a human being. With exclamations, the crew jumped from the ship and as soon as they touched the ground they leaped high into the air. Finally this strange human reached them and BRAVE Renny after peering searchingly into the stranger's face, recognized under the long luxurious red beard, his old classmate, the famous scientist and explorer, Mark Murphy, who, five years before, had ventured to the moon on a sky rocket. After their joyful reunion, Mark explained to them that the reason they could not stay on the ground was that there was very little gravitation on the moon. Mark showed them around the queer place and they collected many odd specimens, including a centaur which Professor Root killed after a strenuous battle. Gerald, while exploring, discovered a valuable herb that would produce a solar ray, after a certain treatment. When this was completed, they put the ray on the machine and returned to earth. They were given a cordial welcome in the most famous city in the United States, Hinsdale. Governor Ralph Danes presented them with the key to the city and warned them to keep away from the treasury. Their trophies were placed in the world's largest museum situated in Peru, owned and operated by the two notorious grass widows, the former Mary Lenihan and Anne Lynch.

"What crazy things they did," said the second Robot.

"Wait," said the first, "Here is some more about another group of his classmates. This seems to be about some girls."

"Flora Slocum, a deep sea diver, had salvaged the sunken 'S44' Submarine and brought it to a remote island. She then proceeded to call her two pals; namely, Betty Armstrong and Gerty Controy, together. With the secret help of an expert engineer, Margaret Ellis, she remodeled the ship. A few days later a large sea going liner was seized and robbed by these three pirates. More and more ships became the helpless prey of these daring prowlers of the sea. Bill Koblinsky, the valiant water traffic cop, had vigorously given chase to them on his gallant sea horse but had failed to capture them. The crew of this ship was made up of Chief cook and bottle washer, Laura Brown, who had been left to walk home from one of the Canary Islands when her show went broke and closed. Evelyn Perry was first engineer and Consetta Pollidoro was second. Carolyn Sambel, Alice Kie, and Beulah Signor were the firemen. The fighting squad consisted of Bernice Brock, Frieda Ferris, Marjorie Ressler, Teresa Duker and Millie Tristany. The crew was kept in good spirits by the famous vaudeville team, Bobby Chesney and Mabel Cheyne, known for their clog dancing and singing. The S44's latest outrage was the capturing of the Floating Pittsfield High School, owned and run by Jimmie Quirk, assisted by Professor Edwin Blair, who had long ago given up hope of becoming head clerk in the Albany Cash Market. On the boat was a side show whose good points were shouted out by a spieler, Henry Battend, while his helper, Ray Donahue, passed around interesting circulars. Going through the crowd of students, Frank Alberti could be seen selling Kelsey's famous toasted



peanuts at twenty-five cents a pound. 'Best quality—buy them while they are hot—buy them by the lot.' These three pirates and their deadly crew had crept up into the tranquil waters of Pontoosuc and seized the school ship. After rendering the inmates helpless by laughing gas, the marauders took all the text books and papers away. When the students begged for their beloved Civics and Law books, the 'bad men' calmly laughed and sailed away. It is thought they made their escape down through Silver Lake and out by Becket to the sea."

"But where did he get the information?" asked the second Robot. Glancing at the diary the first one said, "It says here, that the information was taken from the Schenectady Gazette, owned by David Cohen, who was aided by his two star reporters, Helen Cooke and Olga Bornak."

"What crazy things," murmured the second Robot.

With a chuckle the first Robot tossed the diary aside and then the two sank back into the shadows again and all was quiet in the dark sombre room.

*Gerty Controy  
Elizabeth Armstrong  
Gerald Senger*

#### Address to the Undergraduates

**D**EAR Senior B's, between you and us, there is a close school relationship for together we are the class of 1929—we the January,—you, the June.

We, therefore, the Senior A's, may of our seniority, be pardoned if we advisedly address you, the Senior B's.

For months we have shared the same schools—the early months in dear old Commercial—the later in Central—our interests are the same—to make the Commercial Department an outstanding department of the Pittsfield High School; to so apply ourselves while here that we may, by our successes, reflect credit upon ourselves and our schools. In the athletic honors that have come to dear old Pittsfield High for the past few years, Commercial has contributed her full share; to the graduates we point with pride, they have done well, and are doing well in institutions for higher education.

We, ourselves, shall endeavor to follow the paths of success trod by our predecessors; and we beg of you to follow us as worthy successors of this, our brilliant class in athletics, scholarship, and dramatics. If you do this, your success is assured.

As we withdraw ourselves from being actively engaged in the classroom work of high school, we pledge to you our loyalty to everything pertaining to the best interest of your school life.

Remember—

"True worth is in being, not seeming,  
In doing, each day that goes by,  
Some little good, not in dreaming  
Of great things to do, by and by."

*Carmella Tristany*

#### Statistics--Commercial

<i>Prettiest Girl</i>	Elizabeth Armstrong
<i>Handsomest Boy</i>	Edwin Blair
<i>Most Popular Girl</i>	Helen Cooke
<i>Most Popular Boy</i>	Gollan Root
<i>Most Businesslike Girl</i>	Bernice Brock
<i>Most Businesslike Boy</i>	Ralph Danes
<i>Best Natured Girl</i>	Anne Lynch
<i>Best Natured Boy</i>	Reynolds Root
<i>Cutest Girl</i>	Laura Brown
<i>Cutest Boy</i>	David Cohen
<i>Best Girl Dancer</i>	Helen Cooke
<i>Best Boy Dancer</i>	Mark Murphy
<i>Cleverest Girl</i>	Teresa Duker
<i>Cleverest Boy</i>	Gollan Root
<i>Best All Around Girl</i>	Anne Lynch
<i>Best All Around Boy</i>	Gerald Senger
<i>Model Girl Student</i>	Bernice Brock
<i>Model Boy Student</i>	Gollan Root
<i>Noisiest Girl</i>	Carolyn Sambel
<i>Noisiest Boy</i>	James Quirk
<i>Class Actor</i>	Reynolds Root
<i>Class Actress</i>	Anne Lynch
<i>Class Bluff</i>	James Quirk
<i>Class Orator</i>	Gollan Root
<i>Class Poet</i>	Gertrude Controy
<i>Class Athlete</i>	Gerald Senger
<i>Favorite Saying</i>	"Whoopee!"

#### Class Day Song---Memory

(Tune: Sweetheart of Sigma Chi)

The years roll on, too soon we find  
Our high school days are o'er  
And all the days at Pittsfield High  
Are gone to come no more.  
But in the days of Memory  
We'll love and cherish nigh  
The pleasures of those dear old days  
We spent at Pittsfield High.  
The years pass on and every morn  
Speeds quickly on its way  
And I, too, shall pass all alone  
Along life's rough pathway.  
Yet not alone, one guest is mine  
Wherever I may be  
I need not sorrow nor repine  
For Memory walks with me.

*Evelyn Perry, Com'l.*



## Class Banquet--Commercial

Toastmaster	Helen Cooke
Toast to the Girls	Reynolds Root
Toast to the Boys	Evelyn Perry
Toast to the Athletes	Frank Alberti
Toast to Mr. Ford	Edwin Blair
Toast to the Faculty	Gollan Root
Remarks	Mr. Ford
Remarks	Miss Downs
Remarks	Dr. Gannon
Remarks	Mr. Strout
Class Song	Class

## The Toast to the Girls

TO our WILLING WORKERS we, the boys, of this class, gratefully acknowledge our debt to you. By your untiring efforts you won for our class a high standing. To your call for "dues, please", we owe our present financial standing. In the days when we were wondering whether or not the play, prom, and class day would be a success you made us feel like your brothers by giving the best you had in you. Now, that we are going into the world to seek our futures we will remember the good example of the girls of our class.

To you, our wish is that you will continue life's journey as faithfully as you pursued your course at Pittsfield High School and if you do this, success will crown your efforts.

*Reynolds Root*

## Toast to the Boys

TO the SMILING FOURTEEN of P. H. S. Commercial, we owe a thought before parting on our ways into the world. We owe you our deepest appreciation for all you have done for us. Though we thought we could get along without you, we have now come to the conclusion that we shall remember you in the coming years, and as time goes on we will recall the pleasure we had of sharing duties at dear old Pittsfield High School. You have done more than your share for the success of our school, and now that the time has come for you to leave us, we recall how noble and precious you boys have been to us. The Senior Play was a success. Why? Because you did your share and helped to make it such. As the years go on we hope that we shall have the pleasure of seeing our boys again, as we have done for three years at Pittsfield High School, and enjoy once more your presence. Through the coming years, we wish you all the happiness and success, that is due you. May you let all troubles pass as you did at Pittsfield High School.

*Evelyn Perry*

## Toast to Athletes

THE second greatest honor which a high school student may obtain during his school years is in athletics. The first honor, as everyone knows, is in one's studies. But honors in studies show only the mental ability of a youth, while athletics, such as football, baseball, and basketball, not only tests his mental power, but more strenuously tests his physical strength and courage. In order to play football, which is the most popular game in the United States, a youth must be very good both mentally and physically and have a good supply of stamina.

Games not only show the mental and physical powers and courage of a boy but his ability in teamwork; for a game is never won unless every member of the team cooperates with his fellow players throughout the game. Football especially calls for teamwork because if all the members of the team do not work together and help the one carrying the ball to push it down the gridiron, it stands to reason that the one with the ball cannot do it alone against eleven men of the other team.

I have used football as an example of the necessary units used in athletics because the athletic members of our class, the Root Brothers and "Red" Senger, as we know them, have all fought for and won their letters in football. "Red" Senger especially has made himself shine in football being elected captain of the 1928 football team, besides being elected to the All Berkshire football team for three consecutive years.

Let us all hope that the success of these three boys may continue forever in their struggles of life, and in football or any other sport they may enter. I think there is no other better way to end this address than quoting a paragraph which was written by "Red" Senger, himself, in his essay.

"If we are to succeed in life, we must have some definite purpose in view, we must cultivate a clean mind and body, and above all a noble straight-forward character. There is perhaps no other game that makes a "man" of a youth as quickly as football. Football teaches self-control, quick thinking, quick acting, and the coordination of mind and body. Surely these are the foundations of a better manhood."

*Frank J. Alberti*

## New Year

The New Year comes to gladden us,  
A book with pages fair;  
To keep it bright, serene, and right  
Should be our constant care.

The old mistakes, the blotted book  
Are hidden now from view.  
Farewell to error, doubt and wrong,  
Hail '29, the new!

*J. M. '29*



THE PRO-MERITO STUDENTS



Shapiro

## MISS ALICE E. DOWNS

To our beloved teacher and class adviser  
We wish a world of success and happiness.

Who's Who  
Commercial

## FRANK ALBERTI

Plunkett Junior High School, Debating Club, Glee Club.

Frank, a clever lad is he.

Can do all the bookkeeping from A to Z.

## ELISABETH ARMSTRONG, "Betty"

Crane Junior High School, Etiquette Club, Posture Club, Home Nursing Club, First Aid Club, Senior Play Committee, Student Council, Sunshine Committee.

Betty, the prettiest in our class,

Is a very bright and winsome lass.

## JOSEPH AURSWALD, "Joe"

Tucker Junior High School, Debating Club.

Joe is known to everyone,

Because he is so happy and full of fun.

## HENRY BATTEND, "Hank"

Mercer Junior High School, Glee Club, Student Council (Executive Committee), Assistant Traffic Chief.

Henry Battend so quiet and shy,

Sometimes blushes when the girls pass him by.

## EDWIN BLAIR, "Ed"

Pomeroy Junior High School, Radio Club.

Edwin Blair big, healthy, and strong,

He is a boy who can't go wrong.

## OLGA BORNAK

Crane Junior High School, Glee Club, Home Nursing Club, First Aid Club, Etiquette Club, Posture Club, Sunshine Committee, Senior Play Committee.

So reserved and sweet,

We hope, Olga, success you will meet.

## BERNICE BROCK, "Bernie"

Mercer Junior High School, Glee Club, Home Nursing Club, First Aid Club, Class President Jr. A, Class Treasurer Sr. A, Pro Merito.

Her tongue in her lips must reign,

For who talks much, must talk in vain.

## LAURA BROWN, "Brownie"

Mercer Junior High School, Art Club, Posture Club, Sunshine Committee, Cap and Gown Committee, Senior Play Committee.

Let's not forget Miss Laura Brown,

(Fond may her praise be sung)

Bright messages of love and hope and cheer to everyone.

## JOHN BUGNACKI, "Buggy"

Tucker Junior High School, Debating Club, Etiquette Club.

John is a quiet boy,

For him we wish much luck and joy.

## BARBARA CHESNEY, "Babs"

Tucker Junior High School, Glee Club, Etiquette Club, Posture Club, Handiwork Club.

Barbara is always happy and gay

We all love to see her coming our way.

## MABEL CHEYNE

Pomeroy Junior High School, Etiquette Club, Posture Club, Class Play, Banquet Committee.

Mabel is a friendly lass.

And is very well liked in every class.



## DAVID COHEN, "Pinkie"

Pomeroy Junior High School, Debating Club, (Secretary) C. M. T. C. Club, Track Team, Senior Play.

*Pinkie is our cutest boy  
May his life be full of joy.*

## GERTRUDE CONTROY, "Gerty"

Crane Junior High School, Glee Club, Etiquette Club, Sunshine Committee, Junior Prom Committee, Senior Play Committee, Class Prophecy.

*Gerty's full of fun and pep  
When she's around you're sure to step.*

## HELEN COOKE, "Cookie"

Pomeroy Junior High School, Glee Club, Etiquette Club, Junior Prom Committee, Senior Play, Ring Committee, Junior A and Senior B Treasurer, Senior A President, Pro Merito.

*Here is a girl always cheery and gay,  
Who, for the last year has been our guiding ray.*

## RALPH DANES

Pomeroy Junior High School, Radio Club, Etiquette Club, Senior Play Committee, Class Day Committee.

*Ralph, a quiet boy in this school,  
Adheres strictly to the Golden Rule.*

## TERESA DUKER, "Tessie"

Tucker Junior High School, Handiwork Club, Posture Club, Senior Play Committee, Pro Merito.

*Miss Teresa Duker, a willing worker, a brilliant girl,  
In our chain of friendship considered a pearl.*

## MARGARET ELLIS

Crane Junior High School, Glee Club, Home Nursing, First Aid Club, Banquet Committee.

*Margaret, a serene and winsome little lass,  
Is the most quiet member of our class.*

## FRIEDA FERRIS

Mercer Junior High School, Glee Club, Etiquette Club, Art Club.

*Frieda is a lovely lass,  
And she seldom misses class.*

## MAURICE FREEDMAN

Pomeroy Junior High School, Debating Club, Etiquette Club, Sunshine Committee.

*We're all merry when Morris is around,  
A better natured fellow can never be found.*

## DOROTHY GREEN, "Dot"

Mercer Junior High School, Posture Club.  
*Dot may be short, but she is never blue,  
She's willing to help, and good natured too.*

## WILLIAM KOBLINSKY, "Bill"

Tucker Junior High School, Debating Club, Etiquette Club.  
*To our William of P. H. S.  
We wish a future world of great success.*

## MARY LENIHAN

Crane Junior High School, Etiquette Club, Home Nursing Club, Handiwork Club, First Aid Club, Junior Prom Committee, Banquet Committee.

*Mary Lenihan is the lass,  
That is a bright star in our class.*

## SAMUEL LIPSHEEZ, "Sam"

Tucker Junior High School, Debating Club, Etiquette Club, Manager of Football (1927), Senior Play Committee (Property).

*In an argument Sam is very good  
To make a good lawyer, he certainly would.*

## ANNE LYNCH

Mercer Junior High School, Posture Club, Handiwork Club, Junior Prom Committee, Ring Committee, Treasurer Junior B, Senior Play, Class Day Committee, Vice-President.

*Anne, a girl so fair and gay,  
Always likes to have her way.*

## MARK MURPHY

Pomeroy Junior High School, Glee Club, Etiquette Club, Radio Club, Senior B Secretary, Junior Prom Committee, Senior Play Committee, Cap and Gown Committee, Football (1928).

*Mark Murphy, that's it,  
Boy, in Civics, he's a hit.*

## EVELYN PERRY, "Dutchy"

Tucker Junior High School, Student's Pen Club, Class Secretary, Junior B, Bank Trustee.

*Evelyn is the girl who knows how to sing,  
We hope that happiness the future will bring.*

## CONSETTA POLIDORO, "Connie"

Plunkett Junior High School, Glee Club, Handiwork Club, Posture Club.

*Friendly, good natured and kind,  
All of these qualities in Consetta you will find.*

## JAMES QUIRK, "Jimmy"

Plunkett Junior High School, Debating Club.

*Jimmy is indeed a noisy boy,  
But he certainly fills the classroom with joy.*

## MARJORIE RESSLER, "Marj"

Pomeroy Junior High School, Etiquette Club, Glee Club.

*Marjorie's one of our quiet dears,  
Here's wishing her success throughout the years.*

## GOLLAN ROOT, "Goldie"

Mercer Junior High School, Sophomore B and A, Junior B, Senior B President, Varsity Club, Junior Prom Committee, Senior Play, Student Council, Traffic Chief, Baseball (1926), Football (1926-27) Senior Play Committee.

*Studios, brilliant, honest and true  
A real friend to every one of you.*

## REYNOLDS ROOT, "Rennie"

Mercer Junior High School, Etiquette Club, Glee Club, Varsity Club, Baseball (1927), President Junior A, Junior Prom Committee, Banquet Committee, Football (1926-27-28), Senior Play Committee, Senior Play.

*A Root indeed from a stately tree,  
Unlike your brother we can easily see.*

## CAROLYN SAMBEL, "Sammy"

Mercer Junior High School, Handiwork Club, Posture Club, Junior Prom Committee, Cap and Gown Committee, Sunshine Committee, Senior Play Committee.

*Everyone heard her, everyone saw,  
She showed her art at what she could draw.*

## GERALD SINGER, "Red"

Tucker Junior High School, Radio Club, Etiquette Club, Ring Committee, Senior Play Committee, Student Council (1925-28-29), Football (1925-26-27) '28 Captain, Track Team, Picture Committee, Varsity Club, Vice-President Junior A.

*Red's our class athlete  
And a mighty fine one, too,  
We'll say he can't be beat  
In spite of all they do.*

## BERNICE SHERMAN, "Bernie"

Crane Junior High School, Glee Club.  
*Both meek and shy is Bernice  
We hope she'll soon be on easy street.*

## BEULAH SIGNOR

Plunkett Junior High School, Glee Club, Posture Club.  
*Beulah, a dear little lass,  
Plays the piano first class.*

## FLORA SLOCUM, "Foey"

Crane Junior High School, Etiquette Club, Handiwork Club, Home Nursing Club, First Aid Club, Senior Play Committee, Who's Who Committee.

*The best in life we wish our Flora  
And lots of luck and friendship too.*

## CARMELLA TRISTANY, "Millie"

Plunkett Junior High School, Glee Club, Posture Club, Handiwork Club, Address to Undergraduates.

*Millie, these few lines to you are tendered  
By a class sincere and true.*

## ESTHER TRURAN

Tucker Junior High School, Glee Club, Bank Trustee, Junior Prom Committee, Senior Play Committee (Publicity), Class Secretary Senior A.

*Esther Truran, so sweet and shy,  
We know the world's troubles will pass her by.*

GOLLAN & REYNOLDS ROOT WERE SONS OF WILLIAM RUTZ/ROOT (NAME LEGALLY CHANGED). BILL OWNED EAGLE PRINTING & BINDING. HIS SISTER EMMA WAS THE MOTHER OF ESTHER TRURAN. (LATER MRS JAMES B. CUNNINGHAM).





# POETRY

## Do You See?

There beyond the river's margin  
Do you see a lovely maiden  
With laughing eyes and singing lips,  
Who, lightning-fingered, now is spinning  
On a loom with gaudy colors laden?  
She is Fate.

Do you see adown the meadow  
Dancing to the breeze's tune  
Another maiden gay and happy  
Who with merry gestures taunts you?  
You will know her better soon;  
She is fickle Fortune.

*Dorothy Lamar '29*

## The Warbler

At my door one frosty morning,  
In the cheerless gloom I spied  
A yellow breasted warbler  
Lying where it had died.

I picked it up so tenderly,  
And stroked its golden breast;  
I dug a hole in the frozen earth  
And laid it there to rest.

No longer will its mellow notes  
Be heard at break of day;  
Its song was stilled so cruelly,  
How strange is Nature's way!

*Raymond F. Sullivan '29*

## To a Skater

To you who on swift steel wings  
Rejoicing, ply your merry way,  
Who know the song the wind sings  
On winter's day—

To you who know the hush  
Of falling snow upon the lake,  
Who feel the cutting, stinging rush  
Of wind-blown flake—

To you who know the keen attack  
Of wind upon the cheek,  
Who know its rushing strength against the back—  
Its murmurs bleak—

To you who know the joy of flight  
In blissful ecstasy,  
Who know the ice on windy night,  
The dark's immensity—

May life's long winters always be  
A happy time for you,  
When tested against adversity  
Your strength proves true.

*V. E. V.*

## Contentment

I cannot dream of soft, pale lands  
Beside the Shalimar,  
'Neath myrtles, verdant, graceful,  
That rise on either shore.

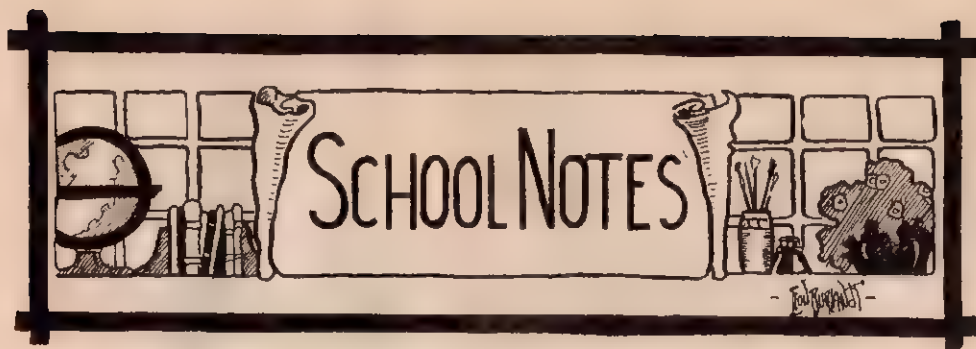
I cannot stand before the Sphinx  
And ask her: "Why  
Is all creation, why are you,  
And why am I?"

I cannot climb at break of dawn  
To Feije's height,  
And watch the conquering Sun-god  
Drive off the night.

I cannot see this glorious world  
As I should like  
But I can dream my golden dreams,  
And they suffice.

*Grace Mochrie '29*





### "The Three Graces"

THE three act comedy, "The Three Graces", presented by the Senior A class at the Boys' Club auditorium on December 12-13 may easily be ranked among the finest plays staged by a graduating class of P. H. S. Altho there was not a full house on Wednesday evening, both the main floor and balcony were filled to their utmost Thursday.

The story centers about three friends, Nancy Marshall, Harriet Holmes, and Sarah Chadsey. Nancy, who has recently inherited a beautiful old home, and her two friends are trying to discover some means of making use of it when Bob Nordyke, the star football player of the college, arrives. Bob and Nancy begin a friendly conversation which leads Bob to offer Nancy his fraternity pin. However, this action is interrupted by Eloise Smythe, who is jealous of Nancy because of Bob's interest in her. Eloise persuades Bob to leave with her, and soon after their departure, the three friends resume their discussion and decide to transform the old house into a tea room. It is unanimously decided to call the tea room "The Three Graces", symbolic of wisdom, love, and social intercourse. Publicity for their tea room is gained thru the aid of Pinkie Davis, a reporter on the college paper. The opening night of the tea room proves to be an overwhelming success. However, later in the evening, Bob visits "The Three Graces" and is induced by Sarah to eat one of her delicious waffles, which, of course, is against his training rules. Eloise comes in just as he is eating it and thru her efforts the story reaches Coach Tanner's ears. Bob is put off the team, and "The Three Graces" is closed by Dean Coulter for the part it played in the matter. When Horace Babson, a devoted friend of Harriet, hears of this, he immediately appeals to Miss Price, head of the Household Arts department, who proves to Coach Tanner that the ingredients used in the waffles were wholly digestible, being of the purest and most wholesome quality. Thus Bob is allowed to play in the big game of the season, and the doors of "The Three Graces" are again opened to the hungry college students.

The players deserve much credit for their acting ability and for their fine interpretation of the play. The leading roles, played by Dorothy Lamar, as Nancy Marshall, and Wilfred Higgins, as Bob Nordyke, were portrayed exceedingly well. Especially well taken were the parts by Edna Morton, as Sarah Chadsey, Anna Lynch, as Harriet Holmes, and Dorothy Lind, as Eloise Smythe. The remaining characters in the play displayed much talent and received generous applause.

The success of the play was due largely to the excellent coaching and un-failing interest of Mrs. Guy Jeter.

I. M. Lutz

### Class Banquet

American House, Thursday, January 24, 1929

#### MENU

#### Fruit Cup

Essence of Asparagus, aux Croutons	
Queen Olives	Rose Radishes
Roast Stuffed Chicken, Giblet Sauce	
Rissoli Potatoes	Macedoine in Butter
Waldorf Salad	Toasterettes
Neapolitan Ice Cream	Assorted Cakes
Demi Tasse	

Toastmaster	Wright Manvel
Toast to the Faculty	Clyde Charles
Remarks	Mr. Strout
Remarks	Dr. Gannon
Remarks	Mr. Allan
Toast to the Athletes	Dorothy Lind
Toast to the Girls	Edward Brown
Toast to the Boys	Edna Morton

#### Dancing

Music by Merry Makers' Orchestra

Banquet Committee: Dorothy Lind, Edith Volk, Edna Morton.

Teacher: "It gives me great pleasure to mark you 85 on this examination."  
Jimmy: "Why not make it 100 and give yourself a real thrill?"

\* \* \* \*

Editor (to applicant for a job): "Any previous experience in newspaper work?"

Applicant: "No, but I was editor of my school magazine."  
Ed.: "Oh, I'm so sorry, but you see we already have an editor."

\* \* \* \*

E. Morton: "Aren't the acoustics fine?"

Carr: "You bet. I'll have to congratulate them before I leave."

### Uncle Wiltzie's Directory of Great Educators

Mr. Charles Allan

Subject: Physics.

Domain: Physics Lab.

First Great Accomplishment: Maintained a state of calm throughout the senior play.

Second Ditto: Runs the Debating Club—Sam Duker included.

Past History: Taught English in Pomeroy Junior High.

Present Occupation: Guiding the Senior A's out of the school.

Warning: He drives a Ford.





AMONG the numerous exchanges received thus far this year only four have contained comments on our magazine. We believe that criticism and commendation well blended and from authoritative sources will greatly develop the character and increase the value of any paper. Naturally, if we fail to receive such comments we are quite unable to better those sections of our paper which might have fallen below standard.

Why not favor us with your reactions to the *Student's Pen*? We would appreciate them.

We believe the following policy might prove mutually beneficial:—Develop a file under the subject "What Others Think about Us". Attempt to remedy each defect methodically in following issues. Forward these issues to our critics for comparison and further suggestion.

Would not marked improvements logically follow? We hope that other Exchanges will approve of this idea and adopt it.

*The Red and White*, Rochester, New Hampshire:

Your poetry and literary departments are especially interesting. However, we suggest that a new cut be made for the Athletic Notes.

*The Banner*, Rockville, Connecticut:

This magazine possesses an interesting literary and a clever joke department. We find room for improvement by the lengthening of the athletic department and adding a separate poetry section.

*The Shucis*, Schenectady, New York:

Your paper could be improved by making the Athletic Section more detailed. However, your literary department is excellent.

*The St. Joseph's Prep. Chronicle*, Philadelphia, Penn.:

This magazine has a very fine literary department and is complete in every detail.

*The Crimson and Gray*, Southbridge, Mass.:

We are pleased to exchange with you, *Crimson and Gray*. Your cuts, literary and joke departments are to be especially commended.

*The Pine Knoll Register*, Sheffield, Mass.:

Your paper would be greatly benefitted by the addition of an exchange department and a sports page and by the extension of the literary department. We are looking forward with anticipation to the improvements in your next issue.

*The Salemica*, New Salem, Massachusetts:

Your October number possessed a Hallowe'en atmosphere and proved very interesting. More cuts for the departments would improve the magazine a great deal.

*The High School Herald*, Westfield, Mass.:

Your magazine is very interesting. The literary department is the best. The appearance of the editorial section could be improved by adding a cut.

*The Burr*, Philadelphia, Penn.:

Your magazine is excellently written. The piece of literature entitled "Fulfilling a Threat" is a fine bit of work. We especially commend your poetry. Come again.

*The Exponent*, Greenfield, Mass.:

We notice especially your long list of exchanges. We were a bit disappointed in finding so few poems. We will look forward to some good ones in your next issue.

*The Red and White*, Chicago, Ill.:

We are proud to exchange with you and to comment upon your magazine. It is one of the finest we have received in a long time. Your cuts are excellent as is your literature. The only thing we can say against your magazine is that you lack an exchange department. We anticipate with pleasure your next issue.

*The Brocktonia*, Brockton, Mass.:

All departments in this magazine are well organized especially the joke and athletic sections. The cuts and pictures also improve the appearance.

*The Orange Leaf*, Orange, New Jersey:

The literature in your December issue is very good. We noticed especially two articles, namely: "The Humor of Things" and "It Pays to be Honest". The only thing against your magazine is the absence of both poetry and joke departments.

### As Others See Us

"We are very glad to have *The Pen* on our exchange list. The cuts are most attractive, especially the 'Book Lover's Club', and the Children's Column is a unique feature. Your jokes are unusually fine, too. We like the poem, 'White Night';"

*The Scribbler*, Spartanburg, S. C.

"A very interesting magazine. The jokes were very well chosen and your book reviews were interesting."

*The Brocktonia*, Brockton, Mass.



"We traveled on to Pittsfield, Mass.  
The *Student's Pen* to view,  
The November issue was fairly good—  
But we don't like war, do you?"

We adored the October number, tho  
So we'll comment on that instead  
It was an excellent issue  
No matter what else is said."

*The Shucis*, Schenectady, N. Y.

"An 'O. K.' paper. A fine selection of stories and a good number of advertisements. 'The Book Lover's Corner' is unusual and should prove useful to all."

*The Orange Leaf*, Orange, N. J.

We acknowledge the arrival of the following exchanges:

*The Budget*, Elizabeth, N. J.  
*The Enfield Echo*, Thompsonville, Conn.  
*The High School Herald*, Westfield, Mass.  
*The Student's Review*, Northampton, Mass.  
*The Salemica*, New Salem, Mass.  
*The Exponent*, Greenfield, Mass.  
*The St. Joseph's Prep. Chronicle*, Philadelphia, Penn.  
*The Orange and Black*, Middletown, Conn.  
*The Leith Academy Magazine*, Leith, Scotland  
*The Oracle*, Abington, Penn.  
*The Scholastic Opinion*, Rome, N. Y.  
*The Red Pen*, Reading, Penn.

Papers:

*The Shrapnel*, Alton, Ill.  
*The Palmer*, Palmer, Mass.  
*Junior Hi Tones*, Hilo, Hawaii  
*The Owl*, Hudson, N. Y.  
*The Mirror*, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

### Winter Day

The day is sullen,  
A chill wind sulks about the eaves  
And sways the elms so sharply etched  
Against a gray sky.  
Within is warmth and color,  
Dancing flames upon the hearth,  
And talk and laughter  
That forget the weather.

*Helene Barton '29*



Iocum ne sis aspernatus.  
Do not despise the jest.

—Cicero ad Quintum fratrem

\* \* \* \*

Altho Roger Nicholls is not an actor, he is a master in the art of make-up.

\* \* \* \*

"There's another pupil gone", remarked the professor as his glass eye dropped to the sidewalk.

\* \* \* \*

Marcus Delirious: "That cruller joke was pretty good."

Gaius Lumbago: "Yes, it had a new twist."

\* \* \* \*

Betty Pierce: "Do you know what Ford is figuring on now?"

Donna: "No, what?"

B. P.: "Paper."

\* \* \* \*

D. Lamar: "*Tempus fugit*."

Hannum: "*Carpe diem*."

Actress: "Oh! So you speak French too."

\* \* \* \*

Granville Pruyne is fond of reciting this bit of verse which was written by Margaret McClaren:

"Sadness lurks near, four dots  
I am mourning for you, dash  
For you, four dots  
I miss you, dash  
Life is but a shadow  
Since you have gone, dash  
Come back, four dots, come back, four dots,  
Come back, four dots."

It sounds funny but he can't seem to figure out what's the matter with it.

\* \* \* \*

Euripides: "Have a peanut?"

Aristotle: "Thanks, I shell."

\* \* \* \*

"Hey! Why aren't you at the compulsory freshman meeting?"

"The notice didn't say you had to be there."

\* \* \* \*

A reader asks: "How is it that the baby at the head of Uncle Wiltie's Column hasn't pulled over King Arthur's chair yet?"



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This month's query is: "Are you in favor of more mucilage on postage stamps?"

The following illuminating replies have been obtained:

1. I have, after diligent research, confirmed my belief that the reaction of such a movement would prove to be distinctly beneficial to the human race.

—Louis Edward Levinson

[P. H. S.'s eminent psychologist]

2. The plan will be most acceptable to me if the mucilage in question is strawberry flavor.

his  
—Mike A.  
mark

2. I am in favor of more mucilage because I believe that everyone should get as much nourishment as possible.—*Alumnus '98.*

4. On the whole, the stamp question is rather a sticking proposition.

—Gib Newman '29

5. More and better flavored mucilage for greater tongue happiness.

—Bob Pearson '29

\* \* \* \*

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 ships . . . gratitude . . . thankfulness . . . appreciation . . . battle of life .  
 . . shield and sword . . . duties . . . responsibilities . . . purposes . . . hope  
 . . . aims . . . Alma Mater . . . loving care . . . wise guidance . . . always  
 remember . . . never forget . . . Alma Mater . . . always faithful . . . loyal  
 our motto . . . our colors . . . our class . . . our school . . . our country  
 . . . everything . . . Alma Mater . . . say goodbye . . . say farewell . . . say  
 adieu . . . say au revoir . . . say anything. I thank you.

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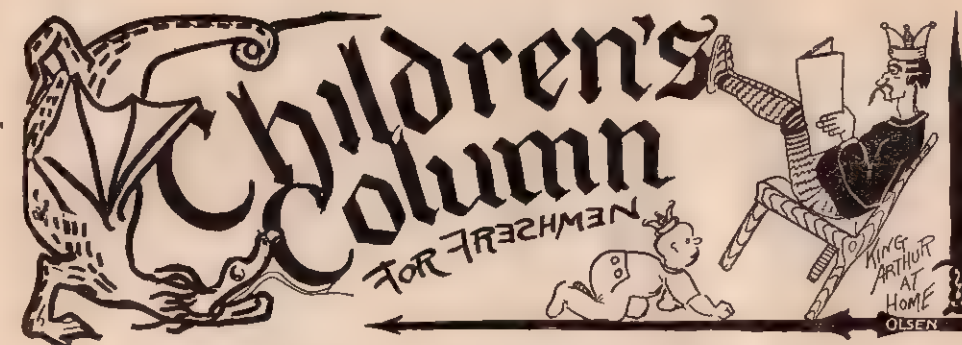
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## The Fairy Story

NOW, children, there was once upon a time a high school class. it was right here in dear old p. h. s. too. and this class was unusual. in fact it was unusual because it was unusual. Now this class never had any squabbles over who its officers were to be or its adviser or how much class tax to charge. and when the time for the junior prom came everyone went to work and made it a success financially and otherwise. and the senior play went off in the same manner. no one was jealous of anyone else's part. and they all agreed on the questions of caps and gowns and what to speak on for graduation and what to have for class day and where to hold the banquet and what to give the school and in fact it was a perfect class.

now, children, if you are very good and don't cut corners on the traffic officers i will tell you another story next month.

uncle wilsie

## Nature Talks

THE ostican—. The ostican is a bird. It is an aquatic bird, that is to say, it drinks water. One rumor has it that the original ostican was brought up in Mr. Volstead's private duck pond. Another story tells us that the bird was known to Noah. One day Noah received an order from P. T. Barnum for a new attraction, something to pep up his road show. So Noah crated an ostican, which was then something like a duck, a sort of sport model duck, and sent it to P. T. Well, P. T. kept it a week and then sent it back. He said that the ostican had struck up a great friendship with a giraffe. But the giraffe had to bend over to talk to its new friend, and the yokels didn't care to see a giraffe bent over. They wanted to see him upright. So the ostican was a liability instead of an asset. Now Noah didn't want to lose the sale so he thought and thought and thought. Finally he scum a scheme. He put the ostican in a crate at one end of the ark, and when he fed him each day, he would place the food a little farther away from the cage. The bird would stretch his neck to reach the food, and it wasn't any time at all before he had stretched his neck to the length of the giraffe's. P. T. accepted with pleasure, so much so in fact that he paid the bill when rendered. And thus we see why the ostican's great grandchild, the ostrich, has a long neck.

Uncle Wilsie



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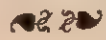
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